To the San Francisco Prices Current of December 4 last, occurs an article headed " THE WHALING INTERESTS," in which the writer renews the annual lament of our trans-Pacific brethren tronise their port. We will abbreviate the notes decide upon the same. of the writer at the risk of spoiling his melody, and comment as we go.

pet very much in the style of our neighbor the sons in whose hands the management of the affair is Advertiser, by referring to all it has done for the placed, being well qualified to attend to it. whaling interests generally, and its information and views on these subjects especially. But while we are willing to take its own word for the high reputation in which the Prices Current is held "on the Atlantic side as the messenger of tidings from ably disappear entirely with the last year's crop. The long absent friends, as well as the bearer of busi- yield of his coffee plantation for 1858, is better under ness information to owners," we look upon it as rather uncandid and unneighborly to pocket all the glory itself and not even allude to the Honolulu journals, whose enterprise and industry have prepared those whaling reports of which the Prices Current has made such a good use.

1. "San Francisco," it says, " is nearer to the principal and most important Northern fishing grounds than either Honolulu or Lahaina." look at the map will show that San Francisco is a little nearer to the Kodiak ground than Honolulu, but a great deal further from the China, Japan, Ochotsk and Bhering seas, and their fishing grounds adjacent. Besides, for those ships that go South, on the line or to New Zealand, between the seasons, Honolulu is a half-way house, while San Francisco is up in a corner and out of the question.

2. "In an important point of view is the expense of must either lay in full supplies for the voyage, or re-plenish at the Sandwich Islands, where few articles can be purchased so cheaply as at this port. The usual in gold, and then decamped. practice is, to lay in at home all such articles as are not perishable. But were it the intention to come into this port, the vessel need lay in less of provisions and recruits, and obtain them here as cheaply as at home."

This is a question of figures and facts, and as the Prices Current has not produced any in proof, by noting it as such. If that journal was at all cognizant of the extent to which whaleships now send home their catchings and refit from Honolulu in preference to going to San Francisco, it would have found in that fact a tolerably plain answer to | clue has yet been found to the thieves. its alleged cheapness of things in that city.

3. Transhipments, it says, can always be made in San Francisco more advantageously than at Honolulu. Perhaps so. But with such a fleet of piece produced was Mr. Sergeant Talfourd's celebrated clippers in the Pacific seeking freight as now ex- play of " Ion." Miss Annette Ince as Ion was perfect, ists, there is little apparent danger that they will and received continued rounds of applause, be scarce or freights be high in Honolulu. stead of sending home," says the Prices Current, fore a numerous audience. The comedy of "The Rough "from the Islands for reshipment to Europe, the communication would be direct, thus saving time and percentage on freight." The Prices Current does not know, it seems, that Honolulu owners and American agents here ship whatever oil they choose to ship direct to Europe from here, whenever it meets their views to do so.

4. After praising the facilities for repairing ship at San Francisco, it says : "Every whaleman dreads the undertaking of repairs at the Islands." Where the ticket; and all the whaling Captains whom we have heard as coming from San Francisco to this too dear for the whistle " to go there.

5. "The facilities of communicating speedily with the East offers no small consideration," says the Prices Current. Granted; though the whaling Captains may think the desertion, man-stealing, litigation, expense and annoyance, incident to a whaler's visit to that port, " no small consideration" why they had rather forego such facilities and wait a fortnight longer at the Islands for their

6. The Prices Current admits that " desertion ' is "a strong point in the objections to our (its) port;" but on consideration, it "does not think it very likely to occur often, for by deserting, of course the whaleman sacrifices his lay." Poor, innocent Prices Current! Mrs. Partington could not have bettered that sentence; its naivete is so charming. How "foremast hands" will stand with bowed heads before this whaling oracle! Henceforth desertion may "point a moral or adorn a tale" among the mighty spinners of forecastle yarns, but practically it is impossible, a chimera-"for by deserting, of course the whaleman sacrifices his lay."

7. What is said about litigation and its remedy is more to the point, but will practically have but small effect, even if attended to. The shipping articles may be altered to the most stringent nature possible, and yet the land sharks of San Francisco would find the means to walk round them and through them.

8. It appears that the California Legislature always to know both sides of a question. has at last taken off the heavy pilot dues to which whalers were formerly subjected. We freely give San Francisco the credit for this measure, and many other odds in its favor, and without claiming for Honolulu any more than every competent whaling captain will allow it, yet in view of these periodical spoutings of the San Francisco press, we may be permitted, without presumption, to point to the race between the hare and the tortoise as emblematic of the competition between that port and this for the patronage of the whaling fleet.

THE PAST WEEK

Nunanu Valley Cemetery Association. at the Seamen's Bethel for the purpose of electing offi- this time. cers for the ensuing year, and for other important business. The President, G. P. Judd, took the chair. The approved. The following officers were then elected:

G. P. Judd, President.

J. I. Dowsett, Vice President. S. C. Damon, Secretary and Treasurer.

pose of, that it was considered necessary to provide another place, where lots could be sold to the many who have lately arrived here to remain amongst us. The President, G. P. Judd, was appointed as a Committee to ascertain whether a new site for a cemetery could be obtained at Pauca Valley, and the ex-committee were also authorized to inquire respecting a lot adapted for the purpose at Waikiki. The meeting was then adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening next at the because the Northern whaling fleet does not pa- Bethel, at 7 1-2 o'clock, to hear said reports, and to

This is a movement we think deserving of the serious attention of all residing in Honolulu, and we The article commences with a blast on the trum- doubt not but that it will be fully carried out, the per-

The Coffee Crop.

It is with unfeigned pleasure that we learn by letters from Mr. C. Titcomb, of Hanalei, Kausi, that the blight on the coffee trees is passing away, and will probthe circumstances, than was expected, and promises in 1859 to equal any previous year. From Kona, Hawaii, we learn also that the blight is disappearing. While we commend the planters for their patience and perseverance, we congratulate them on the favorable turn in their fortunes.

Fatal Accident. On Thursday morning last, as the gang of prisoners were employed in discharging the mud scows on the new esplanade, a prisoner happening to be under the mud-carriage as it was tilted up had the top of his head literally smashed in by coming in contact with the edge of the car. It was, we believe, one of those accidents that will happen even in the best regulated families, with no one to blame but the injured party. The deceased, we learn, was a native of Manoa.

Burglaries.

On Monday night last, at 12 o'clock, some person walked into the bedrooms of Messrs, J. I. and S. Dowequipping ressels for a whaling voyage on the Atlantic sett, while both were asleep, and deliberately took Starting out, say for a three years' craise, she away their pantaloons, which he searched in the verandah, abstracting from those of Mr. J. I. Dowsett 834

On Thursday morning, at about 5 o'clock, the counting-room of Mr. Stapenhorst, of the firm of Hoffschlaeger & Stapenhorst, of this city, was entered by burglars and about \$300 in cash abstracted from the writing desk of Mr. S. The police got wind, however, of the affair, and were the first to inform Mr. S. of his loss. we care not to rebut an assertion otherwise than The thieves were three Chinamen, two of whom were at the time in the employ of Mr. S. They were caught and lodged in jail the same day.

On the same day, at noon, the money box was stolen from out of the store of Mr. A. S. Cleghorn, on Nuuanu street, with about \$110 in money and some notes and other documentary property in it. No

Royal Hawaiinu Theatre.

On Saturday evening last Mr. G. H. Ince took a benefit at the above theatre, which was well filled. The

On Wednesday evening Miss Granice took a benefit be-Diamond' was the first piece produced, in which Miss Granice took the character of Margery, which she sustained throughout with great credit, and elicited frequent and rapturous applause. Mr. Murphy, as Cousin Joe, was quite at home, and proved himself to be as good an actor with a white face as he is with a black one. The piece was ably supported by the California Minstrels and by other well known theatrical personages. The "Maniac Scene" by Miss Granice evidently showed that she is as familiar with tragedy as she is with low comedy. In the "Combat Scene" of did the Prices Current learn that fact? What "Macbeth," Miss Grannice surprised all who were makes them come here, then, for that very pur- present, and the common remark was, " That can't be pose, if there were not some very serious drawbacks | the Yankee gal !" That Miss Granice possesses great to the professed cheapness at San Francisco ! It histrionic talent no one will doubt after witnessing her is not seldom that the trimmings cost more than three nights' performances, and we trust, during her stay here, she will meet with that support which she

On this Saturday evening Mr. Lew Rattler takes a port, are united in the opinion that it is " paying farewell benefit previous to his departure for California in the Yankee. The bill of fare for the above benefit is very attractive, and with the well known abilities of Mr. Rattler as a delineator of the negro character, no doubt he will have a crowded house.

Since writing the above we are informed that it is the ntention of Miss Granice to remain on the island for some ime, to take the Theatre, and to form a company to amuse the Honolulu folks during the dull season. "The Exile," a piece written by Miss Granice, will shortly be produced; and we find in a California paper the following remarks relative to the same : "The 'Exile' possesses merit, and the authoress, Miss Granice, should be made to feel that the public appreciate her talent."

The bark Yankee will sail for California about Wednesday next. Mr. Ince, Misses Annette and Caroline Ince, the California Minstrels, Dr. Frick and others take passage in her. The Frances Palmer may be expected here in about a fortnight from hence.

We learn that Judge Griswold of this city intends to resign his place as Police Magistrate in Honolulu, in order to take a cruise abroad for his health. No gentleman has exhibited more, few as much, ability, justice and fairness in a situation requiring so much of these qualifications, as Mr. Griswold, and his departure will be sincerely regretted. We know not who is likely to become his successor.

We call the attention of our readers to the communication from **, on the Hospital question. There is a quiet tone of good sense and kindliness in it, which go far to convince the reader.

We also call attention to the extract from " Harper's Monthly" about Sabbatarianism. It is a subject which in some form or other seems to attract the attention of our legislature every time it meets. It is well

There are some jokes which will not bear repeating, we will therefore say nothing about the " Shark Story" or the " Wild Goose Chase," of which the Advertiser apparently made the most while under its skillful manipulation. But when it has the facts in its own hands, why not stick to them a little closer?

The Advertiser says of us, "if the writer of it had had half the brains of an ape, he must have known," etc. The difference between the Advertiser and us is, that it has just " half the brains of an ape," no more nor less, and we have not.

In nubibus; down below !- Our cotemporary is coming it rather strong in the critical line, when it descends from the sanctum to the officina in search of typographical errors. It is no wonder, however, for it On Thursday evening last the above Association met has been "peel"ed so often that it is rather sore by

We have neither time nor room this week to remark upon the Advertiser's ill-favored compliments reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and to Mr. Wyllie, nor upon its consistency as regards the manufacture of wine.

Honolulu Lyceum.—The annual meeting and choice of officers of this institution took place last Friday evening, and the following gentlemen were chosen for the The object of the meeting was explained by the Sec- ensuing year: E. A. Heydon, President; W. Fetters, retary, who stated that the Cemetery in Nauanu Valley Treasurer; J. E. Chamberlain, Editor of The Anony-Vice President; S. C. Armstrong, Secretary; F. Bindt, was now so crowded, there being no spare lots to dis- mous. - [P.C. Adv.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATURE.

ADJOURNED SESSION 1858.

House of Nobles.

TENTH DAY -JAN. 8 .- Prayer. Minutes of yesterday read and approved. Prince Kamehameha gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move the expurgement of a certain ortion of the record of the proceedings of this House in the year 1845. Communication read, transmitting sections 23-467 of the Civil Code. Another communication, stating that the sineudment in the bill relating to the Government Press had been concurred in, and stating that Messrs. Sheldon, Kamajpelekane and Kenui had been appointed a Committee to inquite the reasons for the action of the Hon. House of Nobles upon the bill entitled "An Act to suppress the Hawaiian inas," and requesting that a committee of this House be apsointed to meet them. Resolved to lay upon the table l'uesday. The House proceeded to consider the Civil Code. nmencing at section 31, which was amended by the words "except upon public business with which he may be charged by the King," and passed. The House refused to concar in striking out section 41, which was amended by striking out the words "in Privy Council," and passed. Sec-tion 42 was amended by striking out the words "in Privy The House having passed the various section

to section 42, with some verbal corrections of the Hawaiian version, adjourned till Tuesday next at 12 o'clock.

ELLENTH Day.—Jan. 11.—Prayer. Minutes read and ap-On the motion of Mr. Gregg it was resolved to ap oint a committee of one to report on the verbal alterations necessary in the Hawaiian version of the Civil Code. Nom-inated—Governor Natiauleiua. Resolved to refer the comication requesting a committee to answer questions about this House's reasons for rejecting the bill to suppress Hawaiian Hulas to the Committee appointed to draft a new bill. The House proceeded with the Civil Code. On motion of Mrnains, section 40 was reconsidered, and after considerable discussion, pussed without amendments. Sections 43-52 bassed. Section 41 amended by striking out the words "in Privy Council. 2 Sections 53-60 passed. Amendment of he House of Representatives in section 61 concurred in. Sections 62 63 passed. Prince Kamehameha stated that he would move the expergement of a part of the record of 1845 on a fu-ture occasion. The flouse then adjourned till to-morrow at TWELFTH DAY .- 19TH JANUARY .- Prayer. Minutes read.

The House proceeded with the consideration of the Civil Code, commencing at section 64. Mr. Gregg moved, seconded by Mr. Wyllie, that the House concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives in striking out sections 64 to Sinclusive. After a long discussion the motion was lost. The House then adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

House of Representatives. JAS. 8.—TWENTY NINTH DAY.—Reports of Committees.— Mr. Sheldon, from the select committee on the subject of Cus-tom House guards, recommended that their pay be such as the Minister of Finance may decide, on the recommendation of the Collector General. Adopted. Secs. 555 to 556. "Of passengers' baggage." The same as

Sees, 557 to 563. "Of Whaleships." No important alteration from present laws. All the sections relating to Custom louse regulations were passed without amendment, as were those respecting pilots, with the exception of section 590. which was reterred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Judd, Dowsett and Kamaipelekane. Adjourned. JAN. 10 .- THISTIRTH DAY .- Petitions -- By Mr. Hollister, com Waimea, Kanai, that that place be made a port of entry

for foreign vessels. Referred. By Mr. Low, from Hilo, that the law enforcing the observance of the Sabhath be repealed. They believed that the law was productive of hypocrisy, and of no possible benefit. Mr. Kamaipelekane moved to lay the petition on the table, out, by the vote of the Speaker, and referred to a select com-

By Mr. Kamaipelekane, from Honolulu, complaining of the arment of constables, which they represent as tyrannical. By Mr. Kaauwsepaa, from the inhabitants of Panoa, asking for a new road Referred.

By Mr. Chambertain, from school teachers and treasurers in Kauni, that they be exempted from taxation. Referred. By the same, from two magistrates on Kauai, for an appro-riation for two court houses. Referred. Mr. Sheidon, from the committee on the petition of William Jarrett, asked to be authorized to confer with a similar con ittee of the Nobles. The House refused to grant leave. Mr. Sheldon then asked to be excused from serving on the mittee. The Speaker declined to excuse him.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Civil Code, Mr. Kapihe in the chair. On motion of Mr. Kautasea, the section referring to the appointment of pilots was reconsudered, and he moved to give the appointing power to the Governors instead of to the Collector General of Customs. He stated that his object was to give natives a chance of getting the post of pilot. His motion was carried, 12 to 11, and section as amended was passed, 15 to 8.
Section 467, exempting the school tax from the general reg-

lations respecting the collection and paying out of tax mon-Having arrived at 619, the committee rose and the House JAN. 11 .- THIRTY-FIRST DAY .- A communication was re-

mher for Hana. Mani, he having been appointed as Dis trict Justice, and yesterday saited for Mani. GEDER OF THE DAY. he sections of the Civil Code referring to the arrest of de-

sels," was taken up. Passed, pretty much as in existing laws. Article 25, "Of Passports." Mr. Judd moved to strike out that portion which provided that every captain who took away a passenger without a license, should be fined \$50.

Mr. Chamberlain moved to strike out the requirement for an advertisement of intention to leave the kingdo Opposed by Mr. Kalama in a long speech, and by Mr. Rob-The section was amended so as to read that such adver-

sements he published in both languages, when the commit-Jan. 12.—Terrer-recond Dar.—Mr. Dowsett from the nmittee on Finance reported the bill to provide means to rebuild the bridges of Honolulu district, reported the same as lightly amended by them. Ordered for to day. Resolution by Mr. Kasuwaepaa that the select committee

on the petition of William Jorrett be instructed to confer with a similar committee of the Nobles. Adopted. ORDER OF THE DAY. The House went into committee on the Honolulu special exation Bill. Mr. Kamaipelekane in the chair. Mr. Hollister moved to amend by striking out "carriage earts, and wagons," and insert therein "all personal prop syty, moneys in hand and moneys loaned," &c. Opposed by Mr. Dowsett, who thought that a tax on all personal property would prove oppressive execually on the natives. Carts and rriages were a proper subject of taxation for rebuilding these bridges. Carriages were luxuries, and carts and drays used

take him pay an additional tax on his goods in store. Mr. Judd was opposed to the bill

Mr. Sheldon said he was in favor of eventually imposing a now existing; but this was a special matter and it was recuired to raise only a certain amount, for a special object, not to exceed \$7,000. He moved to strike out carts and carriages," and let the provision remain to tax all real estate not to exceed one quarter of one per ding thereto" all mortg ges." Seconded by Mr. K Seconded by Mr. Kalama. Mr. Richardson thought this bill would be unconstitutional, as imposing a tax on one portion only of the people.

Mr. Ksumaea vehemently apposed the bill, and thought the rousy ought to be raised by a loan. After a long and not very intelligible debate, the whole abject was recommitted. The House then went into committee on the civil code, Mr.

On a motion by Mr. Hitchcock to reconsider the section in which was cut short by a motion to adjourn—carried,

Jaw. 13,—Therry-thern Day.—Order of the day.—Mr. Katibe in the chair, the House took up the Civil Code, and condered the motion of Mr. Hitchcock, to reconstruct the section relating to the appointment of pilots, so as to give the ap-pointment to the Minister of Finance, instead of to the Govrnors. Seconded by Mr. Judd, and opposed by Mr. Knuma-Section 634, "Of Passports," as amended, was then read,

" Every person who may have re-ided on these Islands for more than forecen days, wishing to leave the kingdom, shall cause notice of his intended departure to be published in the Government Gazette at least two weeks previous to such de-parture, and make application to the collector of the port from which he intends to sail, for a passport; and it shall not be | 3. To explain why it is good on Sunday to read in lawful, except in cases of great and sudden emergency, to | the Bible about Nineveh and Egypt, and bad to go grant a passport to such person, unless the Collector shall be to the Crystal Palace or the British Museum in orsatisfied that the aforesaid publication has been made." Mr. Judd opposed the general principle of this passport sys-tem, as being annoying in its working and of no practical ben-

Mr. Robertson differed in toto from the last member, and thought the law had worked well and was a benefit to the Mr. Austin liked the law generally, but moved to strike out

the provision for two weeks publication previous to departure. Mr. Judd then moved to strike out all the sections relating Mr. Hollister seconded the motion, and suggested that all

Cantains leaving the kingdom be required to post up in the Collector's office a suitable time previous to their departure, a list of the passengers. a-sed as amended. in the second section, Mr. Judd moved to amend by providng that any party forbidding the Collector to grant a passport a creditor, must deposit with the collector a sufficient se-

urity to indemnify the person so stopped, should the claim

In the section providing that any person who shall attempt to leave the kingdom without a passport, shall be fined not to exceed \$100, in the discretion of the Court, Mr. Judd, sether precise hour at which secular things become conded by Mr. Chamberlain, moved to strike out. The motion was lost, and the House adjourned. JAN. 14.-THIRTY-FOURTH DAY .- Order of the day .- The ouse proceeded to resume the consideration of the Civil Code, Judge Richardson in the Chair. The remaining see tions in the article on passports came up, when Mr. Judd moved to strike out the entire article, and recapitulated at

length his objections. Mr. Hollister offered several sections in the place of this article, which on motion of Mr. Dowsett, were referred, together with the whole subject of passports to a select committee, consisting of Massys, Judd, Sheldon, and Kalanipoo, Article 26, " Of Smuggling, &c," Sections 614 to 678 were

passed, much the same as in existing laws. nance," and "fees and charges pertaining to the Custom sanctions the Sunday opening of the Zoological Garwere then taken up, and passed without any import ant amendment. Chapter 10, " Of the Board of Education," up to section 690, was passed, when the committee rose, and the House adjourn-

CORRESPONDENCE.

13th JANUARY, 1859. TO THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNFSIAN.

Legislature, is, in my humble opinion, one of vast importance, and worthy of deep and mature consid-To all its want is obvious, as disease seems here to

Sin:-The subject of Hospital accommodation for

the poor of these Islands, recently taken up by the

exception. But how this measure is best to be carried into effect, is a matter to which the Government and the community at large should give their best

and most serious attention. I believe the benevolence of some have led them into error, and delayed the commencement of this charitable undertaking by wishing to do (not more than is certainly required) but more than the Government had means at its disposal to accomplish; and therefore up to the present time nothing has actually been done. I respect the feelings of the Representatives, which prompted them to vote so large a sum for the establishing of a Hospital, but fully concur with the observations of the Hon. D. L. Gregg on the subject, which are much to the point. Do not let us attempt what there is not a certainty of funds being forthcoming to carry out, nor be led away with the visions of fine buildings and great institutions which may never be realized; but commence with an humble but practical charity, which ministering to and relieving the wants of the most necessitous, will soon gain the confidence of those for whom it was intended, and ultimately the support of their more favored brethren.

To accomplish this, it is by no means necessary to commence by erecting large or expensive buildings, nor to receive as inmates all the persons to be relieved. The vast majority would only require (and could come for) advice and medicines, thus saving the great expense which the residence in a hospital incurs, by living at their own homes, leaving it for the more serious cases, accidents, or those requiring

I should therefore suggest the commencing with a good Dispensary, where daily advice and medicine should be administered to all indigent sick persons; and in connexion with this have a ward or two for the reception of those cases requiring more especial care and supervision; and also one for the sole use of sick native seamen discharged from ships, who may belong to any of the Islands and be far from their friends, if the project of raising a fund amongst themselves be carried into law. All this could be done at a very trifling cost, and I have no doubt that the fixtures, medicines and surgical instruments of the late Doctor Rooke would be given (or at least could be purchased at a very moderate rate) for such a laudable purpose, thus saving a considerable outlay. Such an institution, properly managed, would do an incalculable amount of good, thereby in a short time gaining the respect and the confidence of the community, who would soon, in a liberal manner, come forward in aid of the benevolent intention of the Government for saving the native race from diseases, which, extended and propagated as they now are, mpair the constitution, and bid fair (if unchecked, n a few years), for the the total extinction of the fine aborigines of these Islands, who, by a little judicious treatment, can so often be easily restored to health. It would also have a great tendency to shake their faith in quackery, both native and foreign, which is now productive of so much evil, and would prevent the necessity of their applying so much to the Missionaries for gratuitous advice and medicine, many of whom, probably, with the very best intentions, do a vast amount of harm.

It is well and important that the Government should take an active part and lead in so important a work, but I do think it should at present be assisted by the contributions of the benevolent, in the shape of yearly subscriptions, as is the case in all the old countries. Let every one give his mite, and give freely what he can afford, for there can be no more worthy object. The great majority of the hospitals in Great Britain and Europe are built and entirely supported by private charities.

In this community, fortunately, we have comparatively no poor, no daily calls for funds; and I feel onfident if the public were only properly asked, they would most heartily and liberally respond to an appeal for such a purpose.

Were a few of the ladies of Honolulu, headed by her Majesty, (as was before proposed,) to make the experiment, I think we might soon see such an institution as I have proposed casting its blessings and healing influence around, brightening the countenance of many a sufferer, and raising from the bed of sickness, (if neglected, probably of death,) many who had long since given up all hope.

The captains, and others connected with the ships visiting these ports, would also contribute liberally There now being no native hospital, they are often obliged to discharge, sick, to the tender mercies of their friends (if they are fortunate enough to have any), many of their men who have done them good service. It might also be well in case of a seamen's ward being founded, to make it compulsory for the ships to pay a small sum for every sick man discharged, as is the case with those discharged into the U. S. Marine Hospital.

In speaking of foreign hospitals, I may state that an institution in London, with internal accommodation for from 400 to 500 patients, affords relief to upwards of 1600 monthly, who attend for advice on regular days, and this at no great cost,

In concluding these remarks let me again urge the ecessity of beginning, and that soon, be it on ever so small a scale. Do not let all the available funds e sunk in a fine building, with no means to support it. Let a suitable site be chosen, and a small one erected-such as I have recommended-which, on a p the roads and bridges. He thought, after making a man regular plan, can be increased to any extent as the means flow in. With a little Government support and private subscription, no doubt need be enter-Mr. Kaanwaccaa favored the idea of Mr. Hollister, of a tax tained at gradually arriving at a hospital sufficient to meet the wants of this community; and with zeal tax on all personal and real estate in the kingdom as a means of providing revenue, and of abolishing all the personal taxes few years to see an institution reflecting credit on its and energy in its management, I do not fear in a founders, and being a source of just pride to those and such as may contribute to its support. **

[From " Harper's Monthly " for Nov. 1858,]

A very spirited and somewhat embittered discussion is occupying the London journals anent the opening of the Suydenham Gardens upon Sunday. A vote of the stockholders has declared in the affirmative; but, on the other side, it is alleged that not one half of the stockholders voted at all, regard to the appointment of pilots, a sharp debate ensued, and strenuous efforts are being made to defeat the

A Sunday National League has been formed

abetted by the Examiner, Leader, and other liberal papers, to defeat Sabbatarian restrictions. This National Sunday League challenge the Sabbatarian or Hebrew-Christian party to prove-1. That the contemplation of beautiful objects of nature and of art has upon Sundays a worse effect than upon other days. 2. To explain by what means the people may infallibly discriminate between a tune good for Sun day and one good for Monday or other week days. To explain why it is good on Sunday to read in der to see the objects referred to in the sacred book, Why it is good on Sunday to read in the Bible about the lilies of Jerusalem, and wicked to look upon the buttercups of England. 5. To define accurately what may and what may not be done on Sunday. 6. To explain how it is that cooking the hot dinners and making the clergyman's bed, and driving the Bishop's coach on Sunday are pious or permissible actions, while conducting an excursion train or driving the poor man's vans are deadly sins. 7. To show Divine authority for establishing the sort of Sabbath which the Hebrew Christians contend for, on any day or at any period. 8. To show Divine authority for transferring the obligation of any Old Testament Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week. 9. To show Divine authority for altering the old Eastern method of reckoning the commencement of days, and exactly what change sinful, and again become lawful. 10. To prove that what they call Sabbath-keeping is a cause of the prosperity of nations, or that Sabbath-breaking is the cause of their decline. 11. To account, upon Sabbatarian principles, for the prosperity of England, when, according to the census on the Sunday investigated, 4.105,797 persons were absent from the morning services in churches and chapels " without cause of inability," 5,569,114 were so absent from the afternoon services, and 5,688,830 so absent from the Article 27, " Of fees and charges in the Department of Fi. evening services; when the Archbishop of Dublin dens in that city; when railways and steamboats are crowded with Sunday excursionists during the fine weather; when the Queen employs a military band to play secular tunes on Sundays at Windsor, and the people employ similar bands to play similar tunes on Sundays in the London parks. 12. To explain, upon Sabbatarian principles, how it is that Holland merits the description of M'Culloch-"perhaps no country has so little crime"-when Dutch newspapers teem with advertisements of Sunday concerts. 13. To explain, if Sabbath-breaking leads to national ruin, how it is that Switzerland, though surrounded by powerful enemies, has preserved her liberties and grown in prosperity, although Sunday is the favorite day for rifle-shooting, meeting in be rather the rule, and estire exemption from it the pleasure-gardens, and other so-called Sabbath-break-

ing amusements. 14. To explain how it is that folly, rublcund, good-natured grin, which is the nearest ann-Scotland, where Sabbatarianism is most in regard, of pure wine to beastly drunkenness. But, "time and I arms. is renowned for drunkenness and illegitimacy. In any two," suys the gallant Spanish proverb, and we are hopeful Sabbath-breaking France the illegitimate births amount to 7 1-10, and in Sabbath-breaking Belgium to 6 7-10, while in the rural districts of Sabbathkeeping Scotland, the Registrar-General reports them 11 1-10 in Peebles to 17 5-10 in Nairn !

COMMERCIAL.

We hope that we are as forgiving as we should be-those who

know us allege that we are more so-but however freely we forgive, we cannot forget that Reverend lips, some years ago, pro the Hawailan nation," Such was the opinion of the Pastor of Makawao, Maui. We will not comment on the above aspersion: it is as narrow in its views as the horizon of Makawao-it is as wide of the truth as that Pastor generally is. But we take pleasure in quoting the dictum of another Reverend upon the office and functions of Commerce, to show that religion and bigotry are not necessarily synonyms, and that an enlightened Christian can and will acknowledge the power and beneficence of God in the "transactions on 'Change," as well as in the weekly prayer meetings at the Temple. The Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., in one of his lectures before the "Mercantile Library Association" of San Francisco, 1855, says: "Commerce is the sait that preserves the ocean of life. But for trade, and the literature necessary to carry it on, one half of the globe would now be covered with jungle, chapparel and cactuses, and the other half inhabited by such smoke-dried specimens of humanity as the Camanches and our brethren of the 'Flowery Kingdom,' " And in another place: "The object of Commerce is not to enable one man by his wits to overreach another, and live on his brother's losses. The legitima te object of Commerce is to meet the necessities of one part of mankind by supplying them with the | next." over-supplies of another part. If there are wrongs perpetrated, and evils connected with the extension of commerce, they are chargeable to its abuse, and not to its legitimate fruits; its blessings far transcend its evils; they are as the stars in the firmament, while its evils are but fire-flies in the swamps, or fire-damps

Let us see what Commerce has done for the Hawalian nation, and we may perhaps find out, either in some of its details or in Its aggregate result, how it came to be a national grave-digger, as

Commerce prepared the way and inclined the plane along which the tabus and the ancient idol-worship were sent headiong to their father, the devil. Is this wherein it dug the grave of the

Commerce generated the ideas of the inviolability of life and property, except for offenses against the same, and adjudged by that it was Prohibition, and that the results of their benevaless some competent tribunal. Commerce introduced the domestic | were measured up and down, from \$5 19 gall, duty to Honolai, animals, and relieved the back of the slave by yoking the ox or | free beer. saddling the horse. Commerce, by its aid of cannon and powder, exterminated the petty wars that depopulated the country and made living precarious. Are either of these wherein it dug | OLLARY :" the grave of the nation? When Commerce had elbowed and justled, had bartered and

bled for forty years about, and succeeded in making its own investments secure, Religion awoke one morning with the notion of making a venture also to the Sandwich Islands. The field was pay, unless a man does a very large business. That wheat, a new, the speculation proved safe, and the result was apparently splendid. Commerce furnished the means and the vessels; commerce beat the bush and religion caught the bird. Is this wherein it dug the grave of the nation?

Time passed on, and while Religion went up like a rocket and came down like-never mind what-Commerce was quietly ef feeting a change in the country and in the spirit of the people by enabling it to support a civilized government with its public fre schools and maintain the ministers of religion (the Paster included); by inciting to industry, proving that in a free country labor is gain, and by advancing civilization in concert with religion, while it was still active and progressive, but alone when religion grew conservative or tired and went to sleep over title deeds of real estate or bonds and mortgages in the Recorder's office. Is this wherein it dug the grave of the nation?

ning to attract some attention. It would seem that "there are more ways of killing a cat than choking," and we have heard several projets of a new tariff, the advocates of each of which are sanguine that their scheme will prove the most advantageous to the revenue of the country and least onerous to commerce There are the advocates of the tariff as it is, with its \$5 \$ gall on spirits and its 5 Mc. ed valorem on every thing else, and its small assortment of free goods. These people generally live upon the recollections of the past, forgetful that the tariff which amply supplied the wants of a government in its infancy, is insufficient for the purpose now, when the single item of public works, undertaken in behalf of the best interests of commerce and agriculture, amounts to more than the whole government expense formerly. Then there are the patrons of the new tariff just referred to the Legislature for revision, with its five scheduies of differential duties. The principle they advocate of discriminating between luxuries and necessaries is undoubtedly sound in theory and equitable in intention, but is liable to con tinued and serious objections in practice. It has been asserted that under the new tariff whalers' stores and such articles now in the 10 and 15 Pc. schedules, would be bonded instead of entered, and thus the Government receive nothing but the tranship ment duty of 1 Fc.: but we are told by others that as much of these articles are bonded now, under the 5 Pc. duty, as ever would be then. Then there is a third class, who propose what they call a horizontal duty of say 10 Pc. all round, liquors excepted They assume that 10 He, will not be materially felt as an additional burden on the consumer, while it will increase the revenu full as much, if not more, than the differential tariff, besides incurring less cost in its collection. And they further argue that such a scheme in conjunction with property taxation would enuble the Government to increase the free list of goods deemed necessaries either of life or for the advancement of home in-

We presume that the Committee of the Legislature who have this subject under consideration, will place themselves in communication with the Merchants before reporting back the bill to their body. There can be little doubt that revenue is one of the principal objects of the bill, but the fable of the goose with the golden egg should be borne in mind by legislators as well as economists, and, so long as indirect taxation is relied upon as a feeder of the Treasury, a certain degree of attention is indispensable toward the condition of trade, the civilization and humor of the people, and the immediate and prospective resources of the country. In the absence of other commercial authority, we venture the remark that there is no derogation in an honest calling to "throw a sprat to catch a mackerel." - The scarcity of silver coin and small change has been seri-

ously felt and frequently reported upon during the past season. As an offset to this complaint we clip from the Phila. Ec. Gaz.

AMUSING OVERFILES OF COIN.—A New York paper says; "Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the accumulation, in all retail establishments, of quantities of silver coin. The banks will not take it on deposit; it cannot be sold in large quantities except at a heavy discount. The war with China, which has stopped the export thither, and to some extent the depreciation of the coin here, have led to this state of things." This is rather a singular state of things, and marks an era in the country when coin we all seem to be of less absolute value than its repre

- The following is a summary of the new Tariff for British Columbia, published Dec. 3d in the Fictoria Gazette; "There shall be charged on the articles next hereinafter men tioned, the following duties of Customs:

wise, for every imperial gallon of full strength of proof, or less than proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof. and for any greater or less quantity than a gailon ... 4 2
Wines, in wood or bottle, per Imperial gallon ... 2 1
Ale, spruce and other beer, porter, cider, perry, in wood or bottle, per Imperial gallon ... 0 6: Beans, peas, and pulse of all descriptions used for food, ?

According to Section 3, the following articles will be entered free of all duties, viz. :

Barley, oats, and all other grain to be used for food, \$2 200

"Coin, quicksilver, fresh ment, fish, fruit, vegetables, sawed timber and shingles, fuel, hay and straw, wheat, potatoes, poultry, live stock of all kinds, machinery for agricultural purposes, seeds, bulbs and roots of plants and shrubs, sait, printed and manuscript books and papers, passengers' baggage, apparel, and professional apparatus; all articles imported for the public serprofessional apparatus; all articles imported for the public ser-vice, and uses of the Colony of British Columbia, or for the use of her Majesty's land or naval forces stationed therein, or for the use of any person holding any command or appointment in her

The port of Victoria, V. I., including the harbor of Esquimanit, is made a free port, and vessels entering or leaving the same, or goods landed thereat, are subject to no tells, duties, payments of exactions whatever (except such as are specified in the schednle hereunto appended); and this proclamation is to continue in force six months from the date thereof, unless shortened or prolonged by proper authority.

- By the accounts received, the wine crop of 1858 promises to be one of the greatest ever heard of. From France, from Germany and Spain, from Australia and from California, the jubilee of the vintage comes borne on the breeze. In the Southwest and in the Northeast of us the wine culture is expanding into proportions of national wealth that we may read of with gaping mouths, but without the least apparent attempt to break through the Fr sh Espadon, Homont sh Sharon, trammels that keep this noble resource grovelling in the dirt, a Russ br Storefursten Constanpolitical Helot to religious taskmasters. The most disgusting forms and degrees of inebriety would seem to be preferred to the

of the common sense of humanity, spite contrary appeara-We can afford to wait, for we shall not have to wait long. Et attendant, we copy the following about GRAPES FROM SEED:

"It may be ignorance on our part, but we have always not stood that the grape vine was produced from the cur-Per contra, we find the following in the Sacramento Union, also illustrates the singular production of white grapes from t ordinary Los Angeles:
"A German, who has a small vineyard planted at the late of

Table Mountain, in Butte county, grew white grapes from seed of the Los Angeles variety. His vineyard is the product the seed of seventy-five cents' worth of the Los Angeles kind. owner having bought that quantity, and carefully plans seed three years ago. Besides supplying the market with grathe owner this year made some wine from his white grape, wh is pronounced by those professing to be judges the fiwine they ever tasted in the State. The theory of this G grape grower is, that the grape adapts itself to the soil and e mate in which it is planted."—S. F. Prices Current.

And as a practical illustration of what one out of many class yards in Los Angeles county, Cal., has done last Fall, we con the following about THE VISTAGE IN LOS ANGELES: "On Saturday last Don Luis Sainsevain, of Sainsevain h thers, closed his vindeminal labors in this city for the seaso

The Sainsevain vineyard, or 'El Aliso,' contains facty thoma-vines, covering farty acres of ground. There is also within a enclosure forty acres of land which has been devated to we groves and cane (curriso.) "The product of this vineyard has been, this season, it gallons of white wine, 3,000 gallons of red wine, 5,000 gallons of brandy—in all, 48,000 gallons of brandy—in all, 48,000 gallons of make one gallon of brandy requires five gallons of wine.

each gallon of Angelica, about fifteen pints of wine. The vineach gallon of the vineyard equal to about 65,000 gallon of wine, and more than six quarts of wine to the vine.
"The vindemination occupied about six weeks, and unplo forty-two men, preparatory to the delivery of the wine into cellars from the press. Three men are constantly employed the cellars, which are seven in number. In one of the we saw 350 pipes of white wine, each pipe containing from 18

For the field labor of this vineyard six men are required, from

The Sainsevain Brothers have also purchased the grapes of several other vineyards and manufactured them into wine, worn at California quotations, \$1 25 p gallon. The whole quantity of wine and brandy made by this one house, this season, is \$1,000 gallons white and 4,000 gallons red wine. Of Angelica 9,000 gallons, and 8,000 gallons brandy-amounting in all to 115,000 gallons

lons. This is equal to about 153,000 gallons of wine. When our Legislators will remove the restrictions on the development of the wine culture, and when the lamiholies will open their lands for immigration, then perhaps we may feel many a valley that now produces only ti-root and awa, and many a slope that is now a goat pasture, resourts to the flute and the tambour of the "Vintage Home," How astonished some of onphilanthropists will be-should they inquire in another world what sent those myriads of souls to misery ineffable-to be tall

- For the benefit of those who feel a strong desire to enter into speculations and "let her rip," we quote this "Sexual Coa-

"A writer in the Chicago Journal gives his experience gard to a wheat speculation in which he had been orgaged. The same remarks would apply almost as well to anything else, not excepting candles and butter. He says, in summing up:
"That to buy at 'eighty-five' and sell at 'fifty-five' will no nce begins to fall, is a devlish long while in reaching bottom That when it once begins to heat, it very soon becomes too is to plant it in good soil. And lastly, that a man going into wheat market, with even a very small capital, if he is inand perseveres, may very soon succeed in owing more than a probable he will ever be worth," "

BIRTH. On the 11th inst, the wife of Capt W. Berrill of a son, PASSENGERS.

MARINE JOURNAL

Per ANGENEUTE-From New Bedford-Theodore A. King

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived. Jan. 7-Haw seh Moiketki, Hail, fin Kabului, 11-Am whish Daniel Wood, Mercison, N. B., 315 teas, fin

Hilo, Off and on. 12—Am br Angenette, Studley, 230 tons, 158 days tm Nes Bedford, asst cargo to P S Wilcox. 13-Haw sch Kalama, im Kauai. Haw sch Maria, Molteno, for Lahaina. 14-Haw sch Warwick, fm Lahaina.

14-Haw sch Mary, Berrill, fm Hawaihae. Cleared. 8-Haw sch Kalama, fr ports on Kauai, 10-Haw sch Manuokawai, fr Hilo.

Wh bk Brighton, Tucket, to cruise, Wh bk Manuel Ortez, Hazard, to cruise. Am herm br Josephine, Stone, fr Jarvis Island, 11-Wh sh Delaware, Kenworthy, to cruise. Wh sh Nimrod, Howes, to cruise. Haw sch Excel, Antonia, fr ports on Kauni.

Haw sch Keoni Ana, Likeke, fr ports on Kauai. 12-Russ, sh Kamschatka, Jaselius, fr Cronstadt. 13-Am bk Alexander, Bush, fr New London.

MEMORANDUM. The Angenette crossed the line Sept. 26, in long. 26° 25' W., and again Dec. 28, in long. 119° 30' W., having come through Le Maire Strait Nov. 7. Had fine weather the whole passay. but was delayed by calms and light, head winds. In the Atlantic the wind was principally from the southward and westward. At one time was becalmed 20 days. Was nearly a month of Cape Horn. The wind was very favorable on this side of the Horn. Was only 37 days from Cape Pillar, (the north point of the Land of Desolation.) to this port, having taken the trades in 82 north. Had the wind been favorable she would have made a short passage, as she is a good sailer. Her best day's work was 274 miles, or about 11% knots an hour. For the last 27 days she averaged 200 miles a day. She is a staunch vessel, has good edation, and will no doubt become a favorite among the nackets between here and San Francisco. Spoke, Nov. II, of Cape Horn, Am. ship Adelaide, 78 days from New York board

IMPORTS AT HONOLULE. FROM NEW REDFORD.

Per brig Augenette, Jan. 12. Beef and pork, bbls 100 Mdse, pkgs ... Plank (vak) ft. ind-tones 6 Scrap Squeezer Harpoons, bx1

EXPORTS FROM HONOLULU FOR SEA.

Per whaling back Brighton, Jan. 7. Foreign produce, \$588 S0 Per whaling back Manuel Ortez, Jan. 8. FOR JANVIS ISLAND. Per herm, br. Josephine, Jan. 10.

Foreign produce, \$472 50; Domestic produce, \$218 12. Per schuleship Delaseure, Jan. 11. .49 Molasses, galls ...

.5 Vinegar, galls. Foreign produce, \$2,924 97. Per schaleship Nimrod, Jan. 11. Casks, galls..... Transhipped, \$450 22.

FOR NEW LONDON. Per bark Alexander, Jan. 13. Oil (wh), galls92,883 Stores FOR CROSSTADT.

Per ship Kamschatka, Jan. 13. Brandy, galls 340 Sherry, doz

VESSELS IN PORT .-- JANUARY 14.

H. B. M.'s frigute Calypso, Montresor. Am-clipper slop Syren, Green, ship Gladiator, Luce, up for New Bedford. Am bk Yankee, Smith, up for San Francisco br Angenette, Studley.

WHALKES. Am sh Orozimbo, Pease Russ bk Turke, Sederblom Am bk Florence, sh South Scaman, Norton bk Italy,—sh Cincinnati, Williams sh Condor, sh Mary Frazier, Rounds sch E L Frost. sh Splendid, Piersun sh Arctic, Phillips

bk Vernon, Fish Fr sh Ville de Rennes, Lejnedolt Haw bk Gambia, bk Harmony, Kelly

1 man-of-war, 4 merchantmen, 23 whalers-total, 28.